

# Carbon COUNTY



demographic and economic profile

*Updated August 2005*

*Utah Department of Workforce Services  
Workforce Information*





# ***Carbon County***

## ***Demographic and Economic Profile***

### ***Updated August 2005***

This is a web-only publication. If a hard copy is desired, please print one from the following website:

***<http://jobs.utah.gov/wi>***

Click on “State and County Information” then “**Carbon** County”

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# Links

For more economic and demographic information about **Carbon** County, check out the following internet websites:

<b>Current Economic Data</b>	<i><a href="http://jobs.utah.gov/wi">http://jobs.utah.gov/wi</a>; click on "County and Local Information" then <b>Carbon</b> County</i>
<b>Occupational Wages</b>	<i><a href="http://jobs.utah.gov/wi">http://jobs.utah.gov/wi</a>; click on "Income and Wages"</i>
<b>Occupational Projections</b>	<i><a href="http://jobs.utah.gov/wi">http://jobs.utah.gov/wi</a>; click on "Career Exploration"</i>
<b>Census 2000 Data</b>	<i><a href="http://factfinder.census.gov/">http://factfinder.census.gov/</a></i>
<b>Population/Projection Data</b>	<i><a href="http://www.governor.state.ut.us/dea/">http://www.governor.state.ut.us/dea/</a></i>
<b>Construction Data</b>	<i><a href="http://www.business.utah.edu/BEBR/conreport.html">http://www.business.utah.edu/BEBR/conreport.html</a></i>
<b>Sales and Tax Data</b>	<i><a href="http://tax.utah.gov/esu/">http://tax.utah.gov/esu/</a></i>
<b>Travel/Tourism Impacts</b>	<i><a href="http://travel.utah.gov/index.html">http://travel.utah.gov/index.html</a></i>
<b>Agricultural Census</b>	<i><a href="http://www.usda.gov/nass/">http://www.usda.gov/nass/</a></i>
<b>Income Data</b>	<i><a href="http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/statelocal.htm">http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/statelocal.htm</a></i>
<b>Poverty Data</b>	<i><a href="http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html">http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html</a></i>





# Summary

Carbon County was one of the few counties in the state that did not enjoy a positive bump in employment in 2004. On the other hand, it also did not lose much ground, with the number of jobs declining by a mere 0.6 percent from the previous year. On the plus side, the county's other economic indicators showed solid improvements in construction and taxable sales. Thus, when taken together, 2004 was neither here nor there for the county -- it just was.

However, while it is imperative to recognize and follow these statistics, it is also important to realize that Carbon County has many assets that can be used to create employment and a better quality of life for its residents. For example, the College of Eastern Utah, the excellent medical facilities, and improving transportation corridors are all pluses for the county.

## **Population**

The economic turmoil of the 1960s and 70s prepared the county, in a negative sense, for the bust of the early 1980s. Nearly 25,000 people called Carbon County home in 1982. By decade's end that number would be slashed by roughly 5,000, as the population in the county sunk to 20,000. Net out migration, prompted by the faltering local economy, continued until well into the 1990s. In recent years, the population has stabilized somewhat, though net out migration continues. Indeed, in the decade between 1990 and 2000, Carbon's population grew by only 1 percent, the slowest rate of growth in the state.

Where people choose to make their home in the county has also been quite dynamic. In the period between 1990 and 2000, Wellington, East Carbon, and Sunnyside all saw growth at the expense of Price, Helper, and Scofield. In the same period, the unincorporated parts of the county saw the largest increase: 420 people. In the latest period, 2001-2003, every community in the county has given up population to the unincorporated areas.

## **Demographics**

While the number of people in the county has fluctuated over time, so too has the age distribution. In the decade between 1990 and 2000, the percentage of the population below the age of 18 increased dramatically -- from 28.7 percent in 1990 to 34.5 percent in 2000. On the other side of the spectrum, the number of people aged 65 and above remained relatively constant in the same period. For the county this means increased education and healthcare expenditures with a smaller taxable population.

Ethnic and racial diversity have not increased markedly in the past decade. This is not an unexpected result, as the economy of the county has struggled. Strong economic growth normally serves as an enticement for people to move into the county, expanding both the population and diversity, whereas hard times force people to move out. In line with this general trend, Carbon's Hispanic population dipped slightly to 10.3 percent of the total in 2000. However, with the introduction of "Two or more Races" as an option in the 2000 Census, it is possible that some of the declines in specific racial and ethnic groups can be attributed to people being reclassified into this new category.

One measure of the amount of human capital an area has is educational attainment. In terms of the number of adults with at least a high school diploma, the county has made significant progress in the past decade. In 1990 only 74 percent of the adult population had a high school diploma. In 2000 that number had increased to 81 percent, topping the U.S. average by a full point. However, in the same period the percentage of adults with at least a bachelor's degree slid one point to 12 percent. This is especially striking given the existence of the College of Eastern Utah in Price. Continued investment in human capital, especially in kids, is a necessary prerequisite for long-term economic growth.

## ***The Labor Market***

Carbon County's labor market was fairly anemic in 2004. With a 0.6 percent decline in the number of jobs, the county joined Grand County as the only two areas of the state that saw job losses in the year.

Looking at industry data in detail, it is easy to see how losses outweighed gains in the year. Trade, transportation, and utilities lost 67 jobs, or a decline of 3.3 percent. Likewise, public sector employment lost ground, shedding 52 positions. Mining continued the previous year's decline and contracted 4.9 percent. Finally, professional and business services dropped 23 jobs. On the other side of the ledger, health services and manufacturing both posted strong double-digit gains, which helped offset much of the job losses.

Another metric for the health of an area's labor market is the unemployment rate. In the case of Carbon County, the unemployment rate fell significantly in 2004 to 6.2 percent. Reconciling this decline in unemployment with the decline in the number of jobs in the county leads to several conclusions. One preferable possibility: residents are finding work outside Carbon County and thus the unemployment rate is falling. Another less desirable possibility: people are leaving the labor force as discouraged workers and are no longer counted as unemployed.

## ***Wages and Income***

Wage and income data in Carbon County can be deceiving at first glance. For example, in 2004 the average monthly wage in the county was \$2,407, a scant \$233 less than the state's average. However, according to 1999 Census-based data, the median income in the county is nearly \$10,000 less a year than the state. What gives? The answer can be found by a closer examination of wages by discrete industry categories. At this level one sees mining with an average monthly wage of \$5,949. This is roughly double the next highest industry, construction, which is itself a good amount higher than most other industries. Thus, even though most industries pay only half or three-quarters what their state-level counterparts do, the high wages in mining makes up for their deficiency.

One aspect of wages that is not in question is the lack of real growth in wages. When one adjusts wage data for inflation, the picture that emerges is one of long-term stagnation. From 1990 to 2004 the real wage has remained nearly constant, suggesting that residents of the county have not experienced an increase in their purchasing power. This same trend is common to most counties and the state and nation as a whole.

## ***Other Indicators***

Residential construction activity in the county has been growing, in terms of permit valuation, over the past decade. 1998 and 1999 saw valuation soar through the roof only to have them come back to normal in the following years. In 2004, the number of new dwelling units dipped slightly. While residential construction activity has been fairly predictable, non-residential construction has been all over the map. Between 1991 and 2004, non-residential construction has hit highs in excess of \$10 million and lows below \$3 million. This erratic behavior may be a sign of a local economy unsure of where it is going.

Gross taxable sales surged in 2004 despite job losses in the county's most important industries. The past decade has seen wild fluctuations in this important indicator, making it hard to predict what the future holds. However, as the county is the major retail hub for the surrounding region – retail trade sales make up nearly 50 percent of gross taxable sales in the county – sales at discount department stores should prove to be a stabilizing force.

## ***The End***

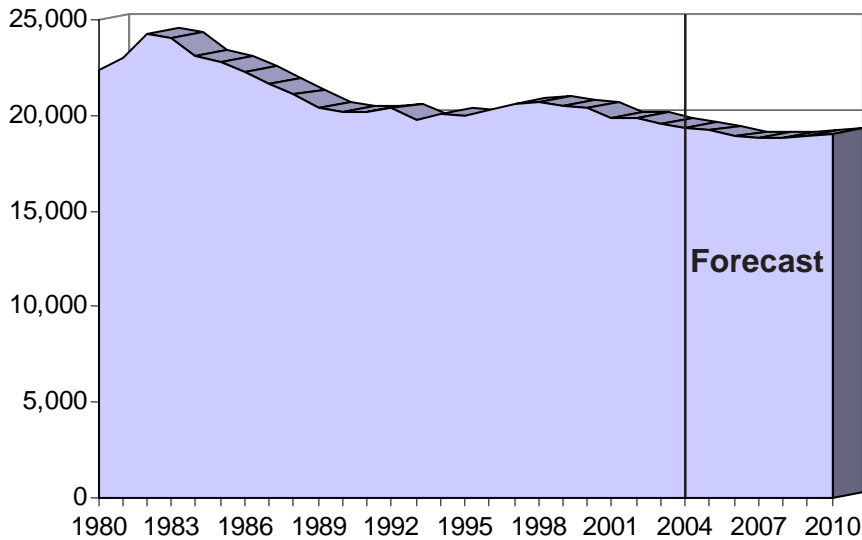
Carbon County's economic indicators were topsy-turvy in 2004. With a decline in employment, a decline in unemployment, but also a surge in taxable sales and solid new construction permits, the overall picture is hard to ascertain. However, Carbon County does have in place many of the infrastructure pieces required for long-term growth: a good college, excellent healthcare facilities, and access to the information superhighway.

# Population Profile





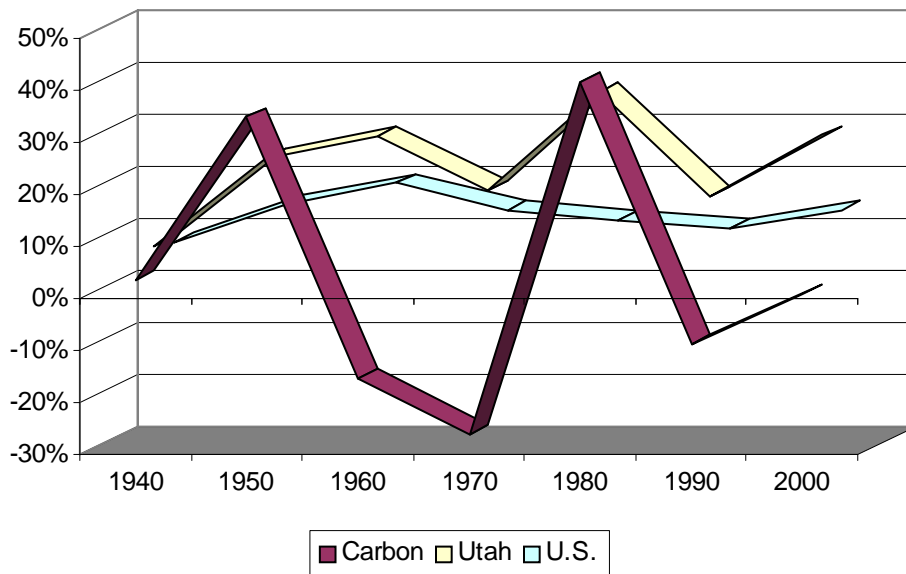
## Carbon County Population



*After experiencing a boom in the 1980s, Carbon County's population has remained steady. This lack of growth will have implications for future economic growth in the county.*

Source: Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

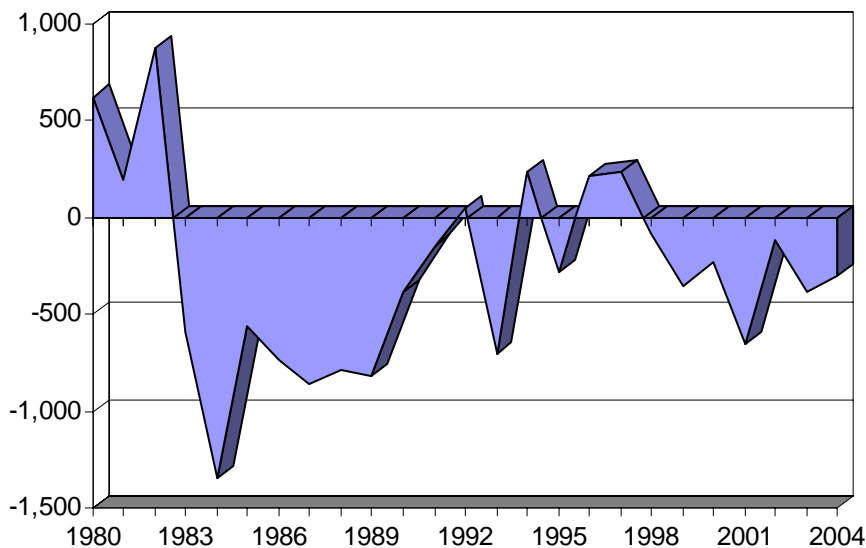
## Population Change



*While the state and the nation have had strong population growth rates, Carbon County has been on a wild ride. The declining population trend of the 1990s has been counteracted by a bump in the early 2000s*

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

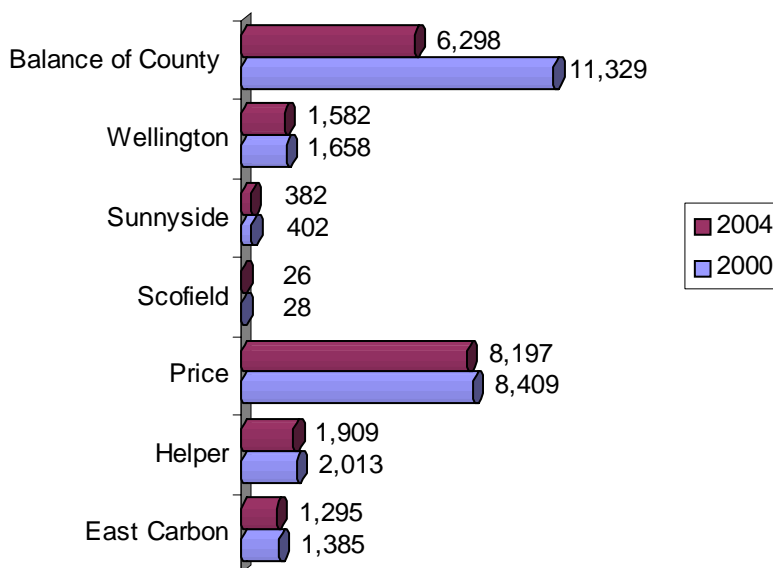
## Carbon Net-Migration



*Carbon County continues to see a net out-migration of its people as economic opportunities elsewhere lure locals away.*

Source: Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

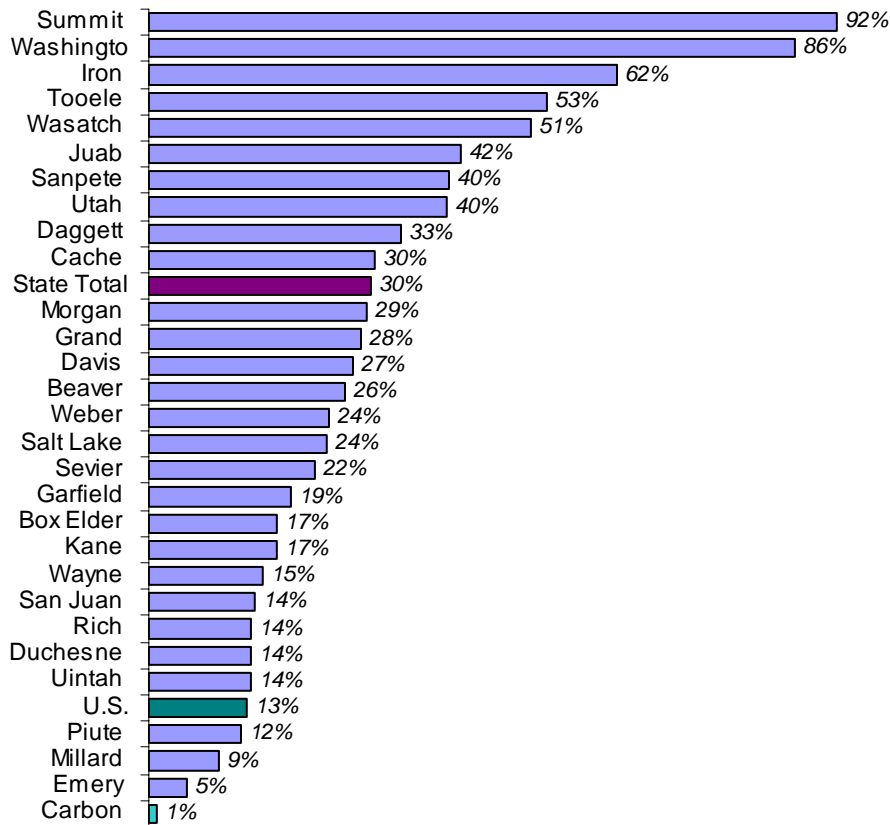
## Carbon Population by City



*The incorporated areas of the county have lost population to the unincorporated areas throughout this period.*

Source: 2000—U.S. Census Bureau; 2004 Estimates—U.S. Census Bureau.

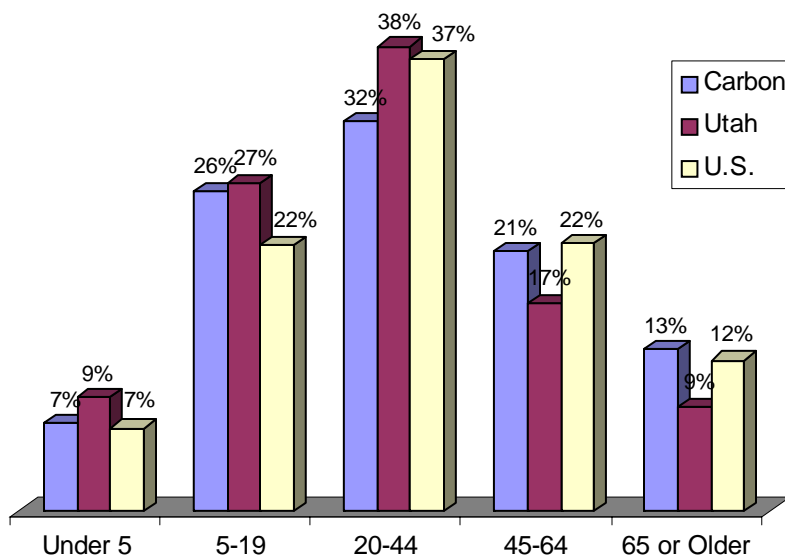
## 1990 to 2000 Population Growth by County



*Compared with other counties in the state, Carbon had the least population growth during this period.*

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

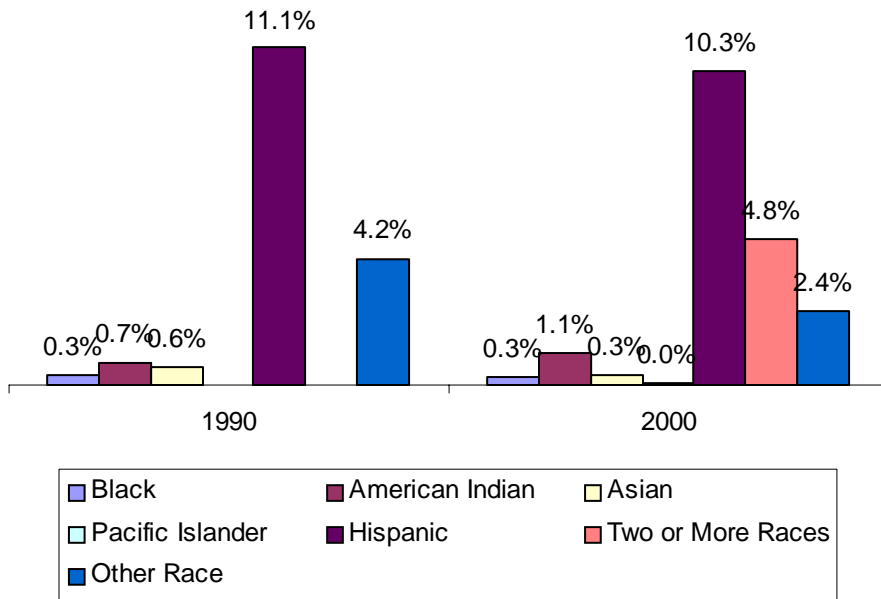
## 2000 Population Age Distribution



*Census data suggests that the county's population is tilted more to older age groups than the state overall.*

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

## Carbon Race/Ethnic Distribution

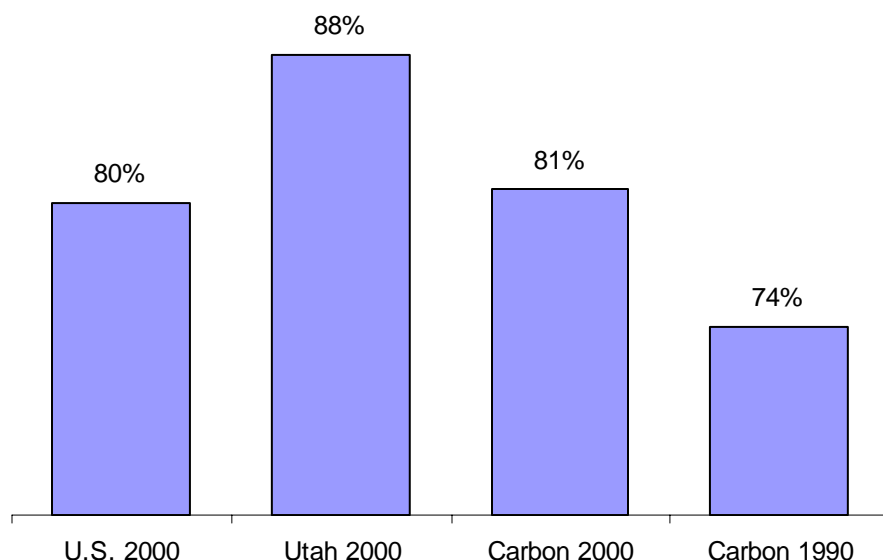


*The proportion of Hispanics dipped slightly in the decade between 1990 and 2000. Other ethnic groups also saw slight declines.*

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

**NOTE:** For Census 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau changed the way it collected race and ethnic information. Respondents were able to check as many racial groups as applied and also to indicate "other." As used by the Census Bureau, "Hispanic" or Latino is an ethnic designation rather than a racial category. This is a self-designated classification for people whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, the Caribbean, or people identifying themselves as Spanish, Spanish-American, etc. That origin can be viewed as ancestry, nationality, or country of birth of the person or person's parents or ancestors prior to their arrival in the United States. Hispanics or Latinos can be of any racial background.

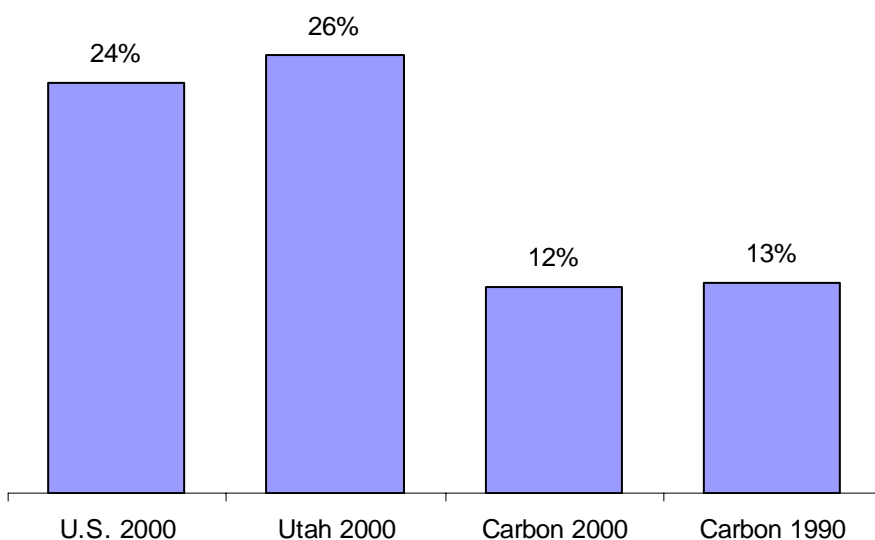
## ***Adults With at Least a High School Diploma\****



*This important statistic jumped noticeably from 74 percent to 81 percent, bringing the county in line with the national average.*

\* Population 25 years and older.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

## ***Adults With at least a Bachelor's Degree\****



*Carbon County slid 1 percent in the past decade in this measure of educational attainment. This decline is puzzling considering Price is the seat of the College of Eastern Utah.*

\* Population 25 years and older.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

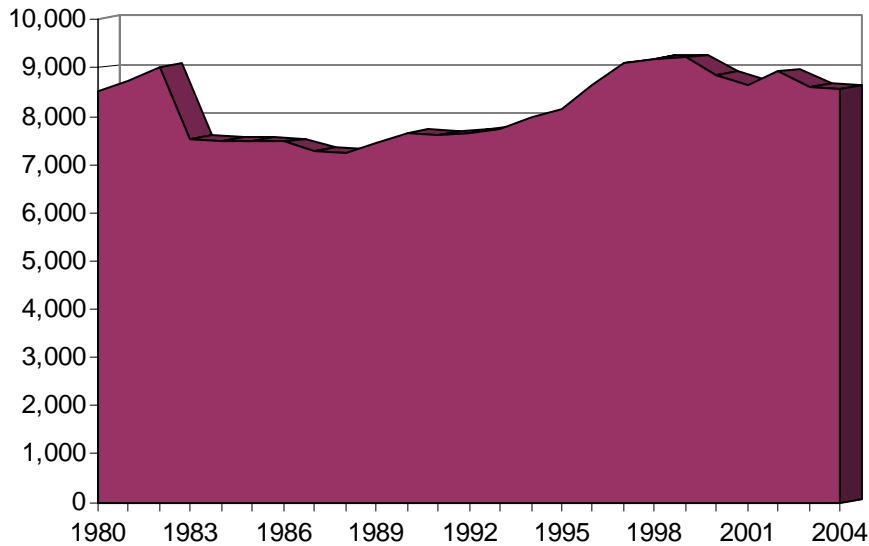


# Employment Profile





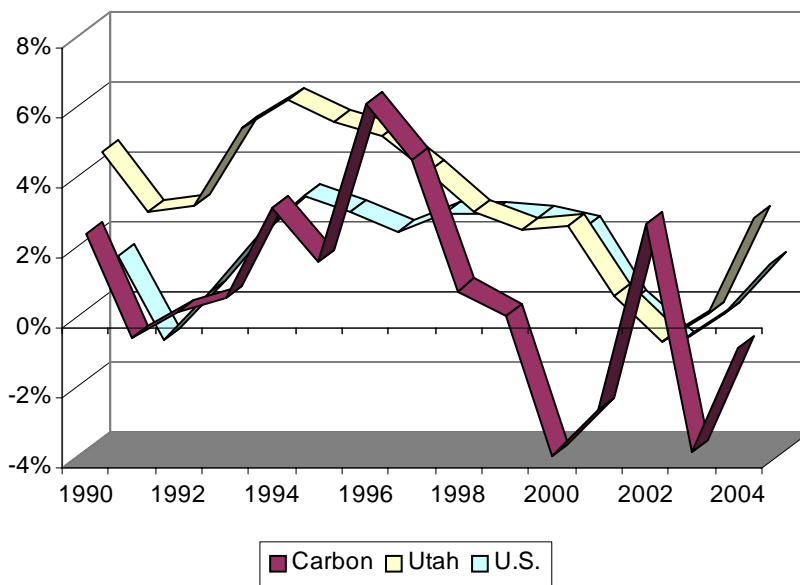
## Carbon Nonfarm Jobs



*The 1990s were fairly kind to the county in terms of employment. However, as the nation and the state dipped into recession in the early 2000s, the county saw its number of jobs decline.*

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

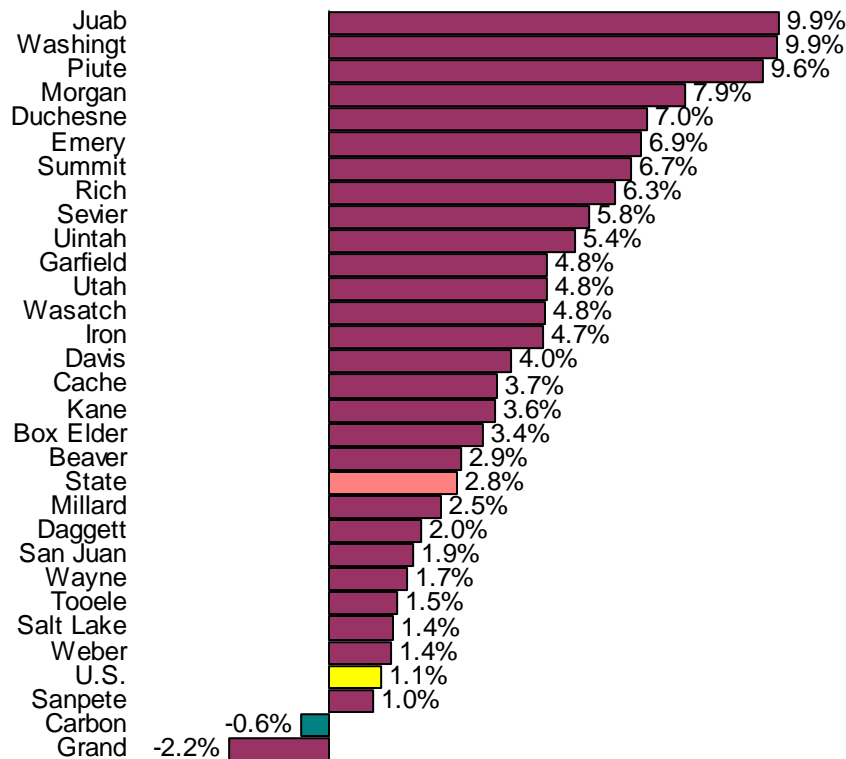
## Annual Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs



*As the national and state economies slowed in the late 1990s and early 2000s, the county saw declining employment. 2004 saw employment decline slightly from its 2003 level.*

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Annual 2004 Change in Nonfarm Jobs

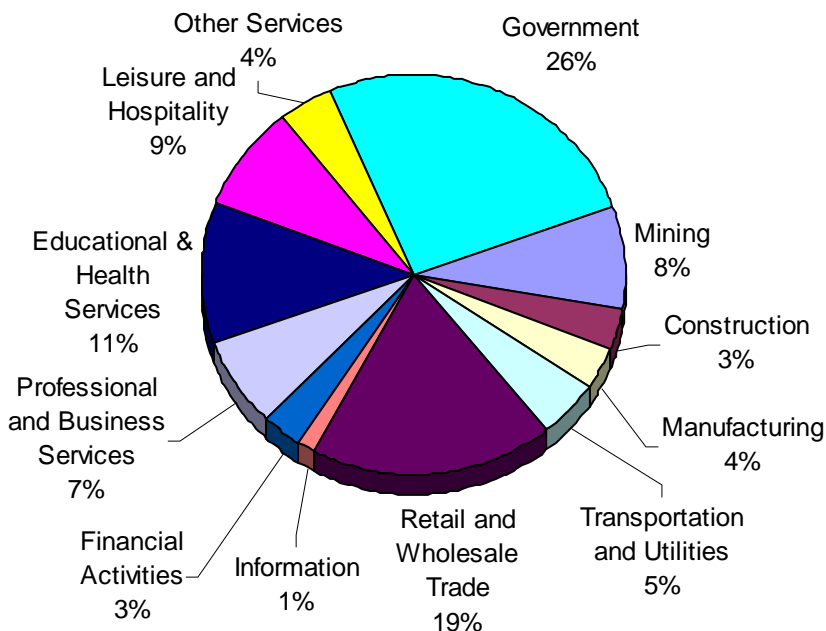


*Carbon County joined Grand County as the only two counties in the state that shed jobs in 2004.*

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

## 2004 Nonfarm Jobs Distribution by Industry

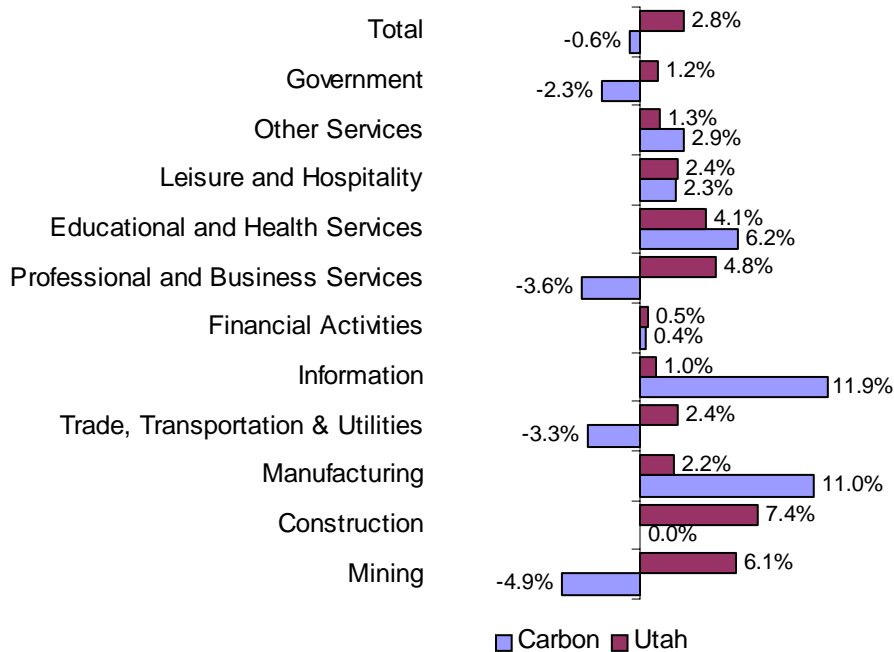
### Carbon County



*The county's position as a regional hub has helped diversify the local economy.*

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

## 2004 Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs by Industry

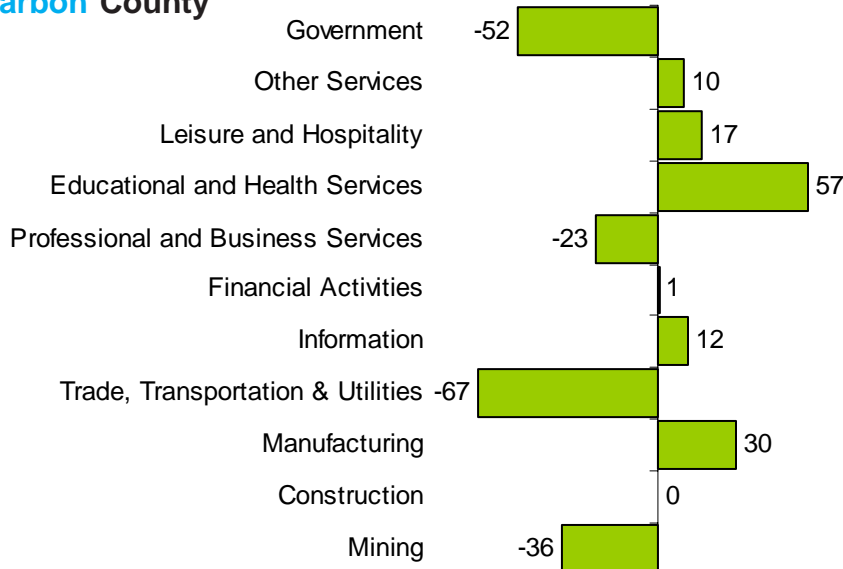


*The information and manufacturing industries posted double-digit growth rates in 2004.*

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

## 2004 Numeric Change in Nonfarm Jobs by Industry

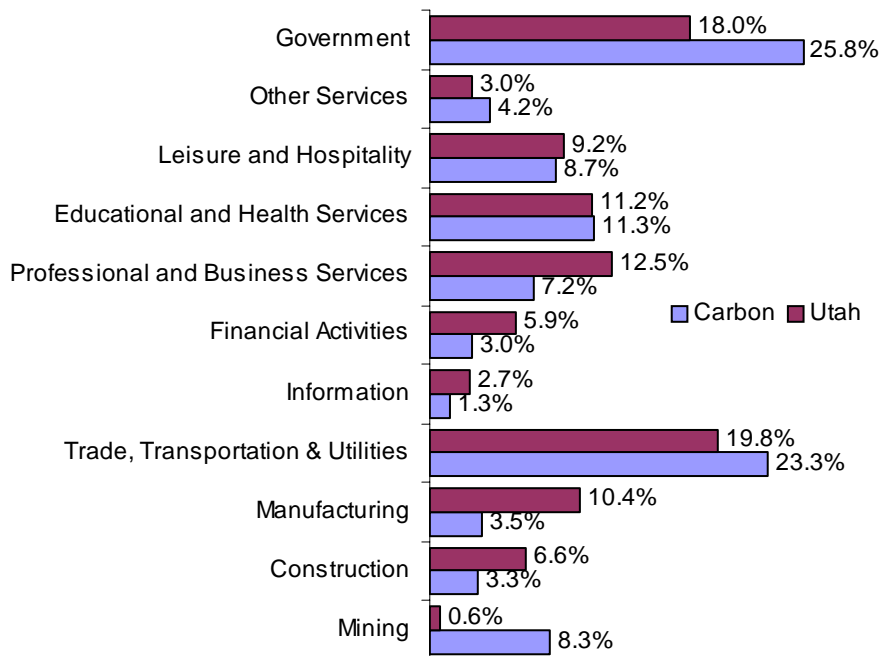
### Carbon County



*Mining and government jobs - a large source of employment in the county -- both declined. Gains in Education and health services made up for some of these losses.*

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

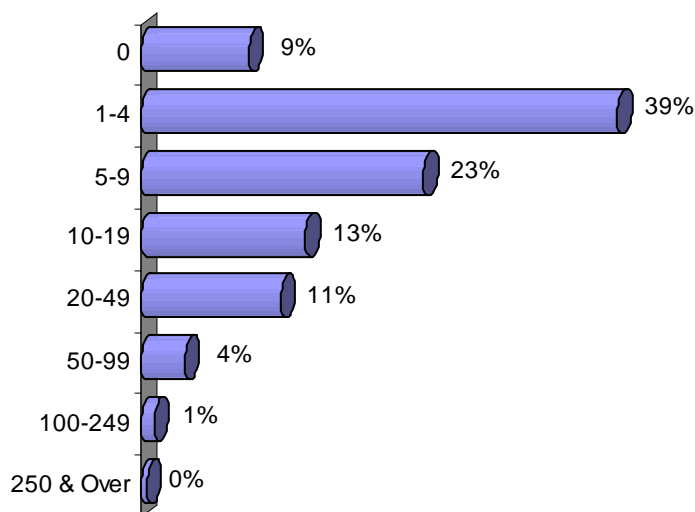
## 2004 Job Distribution by Industry



*Carbon County relies on government and mining employment to a much greater extent than the state as a whole. However, in many other industries the county and the state are closely matched -- a good sign for the county.*

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

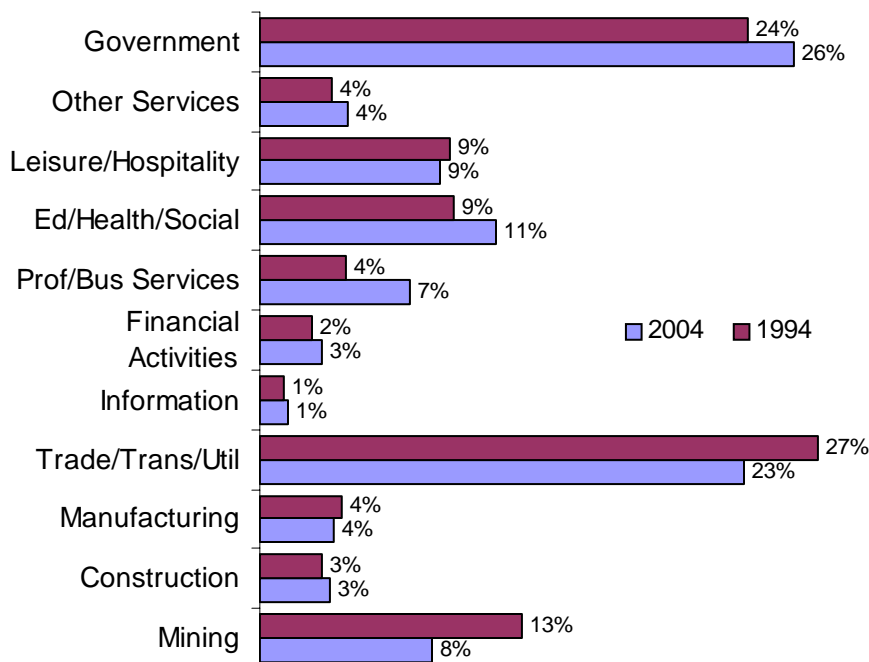
## 1st Qtr 2004 Carbon County Firms by Size



*The majority of firms in the county have very small payrolls.*

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

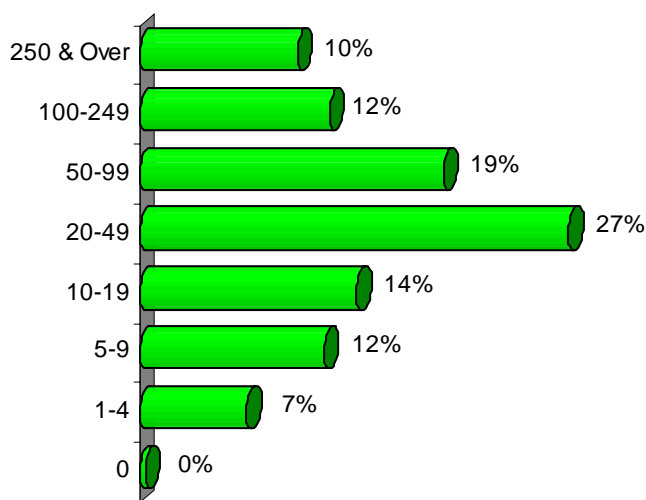
## Carbon County Industrial Job Distribution



*Government (which includes public education) and professional & business services have grown in importance in the past decade.*

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

## 1st Qtr 2004 Carbon County Employment by Firm Size

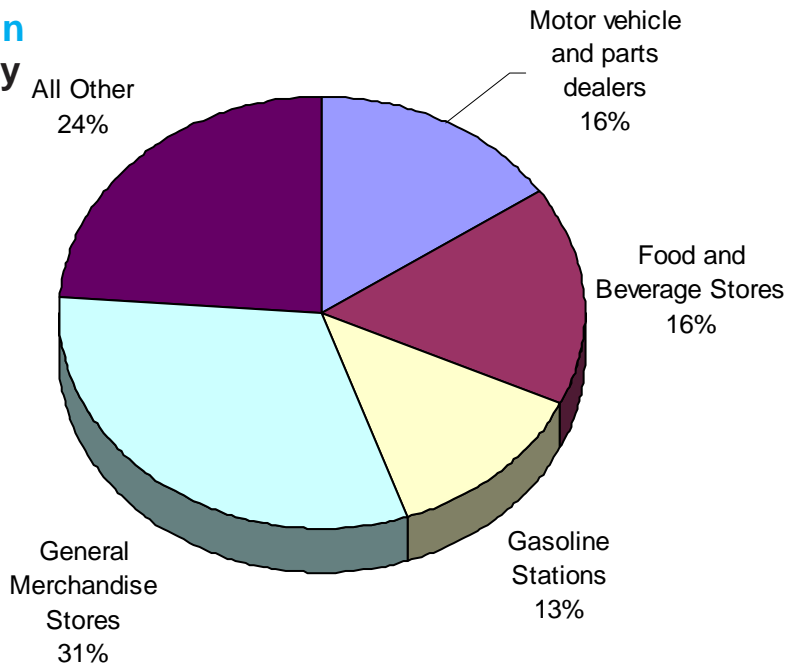


*A majority of workers in the county work for firms that employ at least 20 people.*

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

## 2003 Retail Trade Industry Employment

### Carbon County

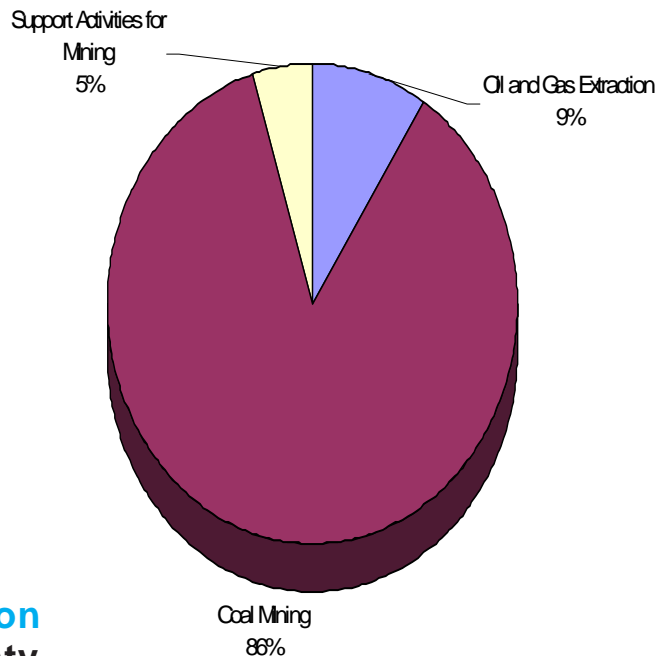


*Carbon County serves as a retail hub for the surrounding region. Large discount retailers in Price make up the bulk of the general merchandise store employment.*

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

## 2003 Mining Industry Employment

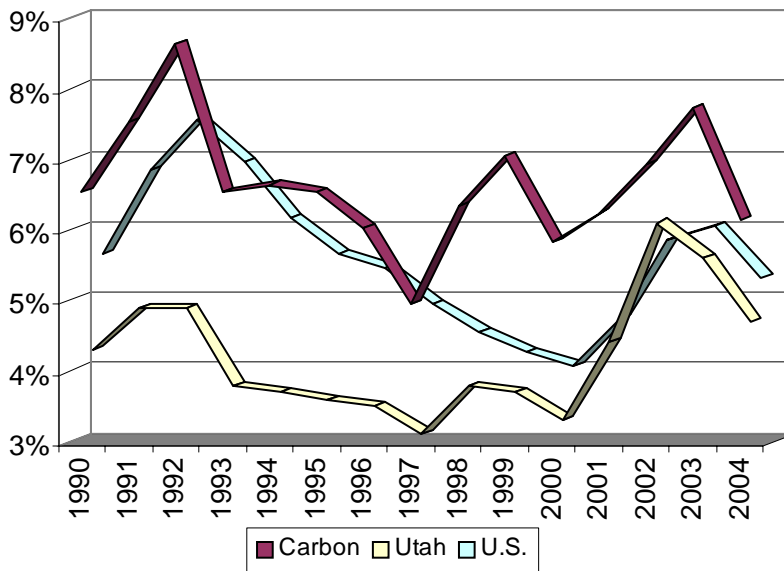
### Carbon County



*Coal mining is the major mining sub-sector in the county. For gas, the employment levels are low because the nature of the reserve -- coal-bed methane -- does not require many workers.*

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

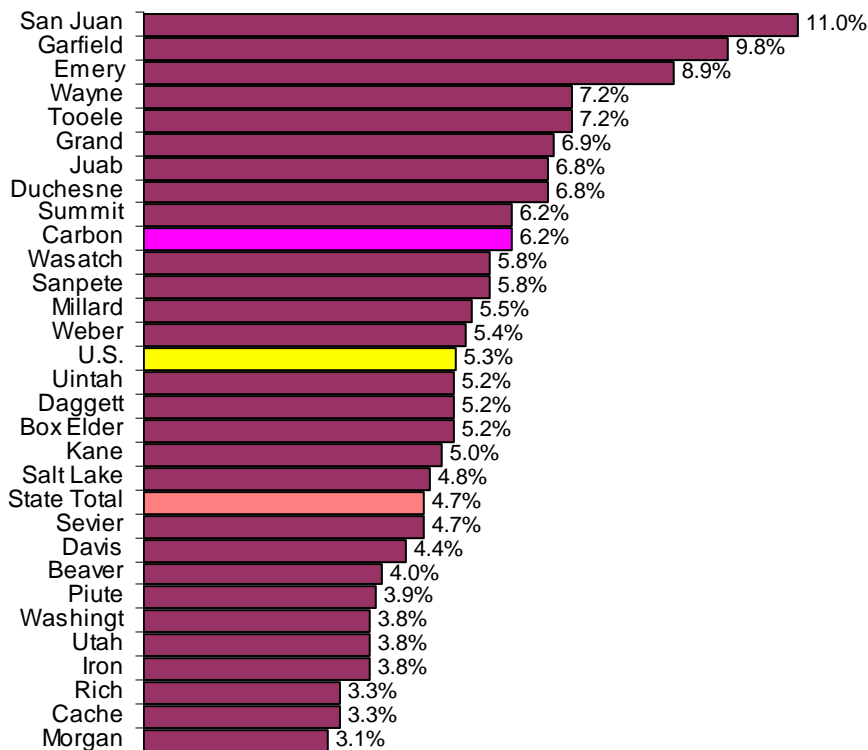
## Annual Unemployment Rates



*The unemployment rate in Carbon County dropped sharply in 2004, even as the number of jobs in the county fell. A significant number of people must have left the labor force as discouraged workers.*

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

## 2004 Unemployment Rates by County



*While the 2004 rate brings the county within a point of the national unemployment rate, this indicator alone is not a good barometer of the county's economic well-being.*

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

## ***Largest Carbon County Employers***

<b>Company</b>	<b>Type of Industry</b>
Andalex Resources Inc	Coal Mining
Canyon Fuels Company	Coal Mining
Carbon County	Local Government
Carbon County School District	Public Education
Castleview Hospital	Health Care
College Of Eastern Utah	Higher Education
Discovery Phone Center	Telephone Call Center
Joy Technologies Inc	Wholesale Construction Equip.
Pacificorp	Electric Utility
Price City	Local Government
State of Utah	State Government
Wal-Mart	Discount Department Store
West Ridge Resources Inc	Coal Mining

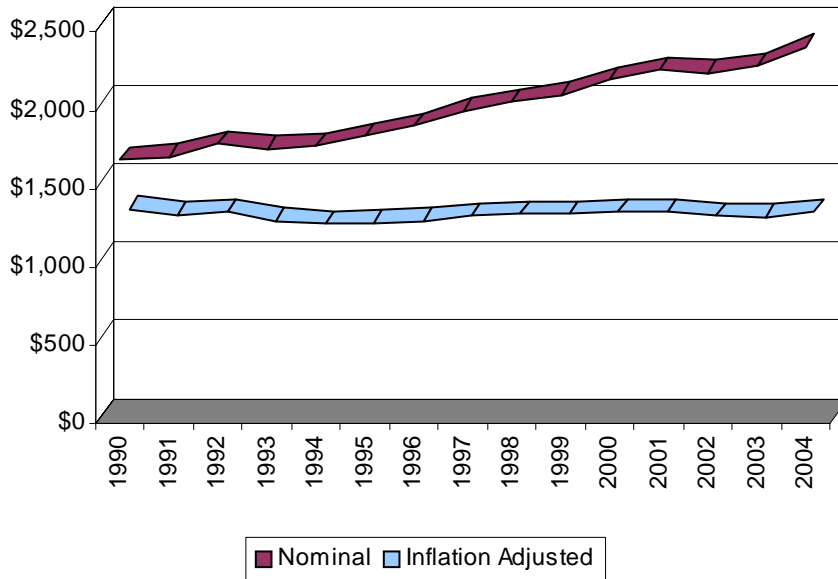
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

# Wage and Income Profile





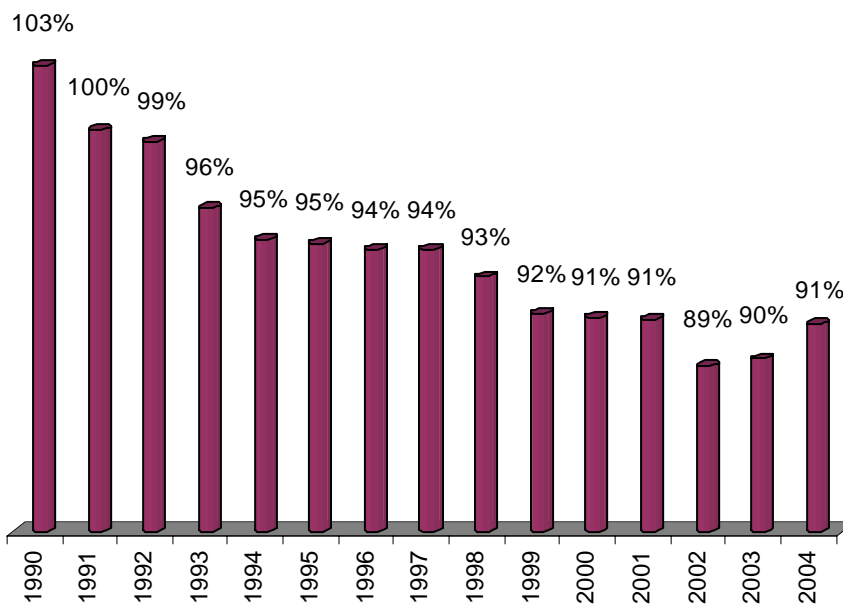
## Carbon County Average Monthly Wage



*After adjusting average monthly wages for inflation, we see that wages have not moved much in real terms.*

**Note:** Inflation adjusted wages reflect the rate of inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index, 1982-84=100  
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

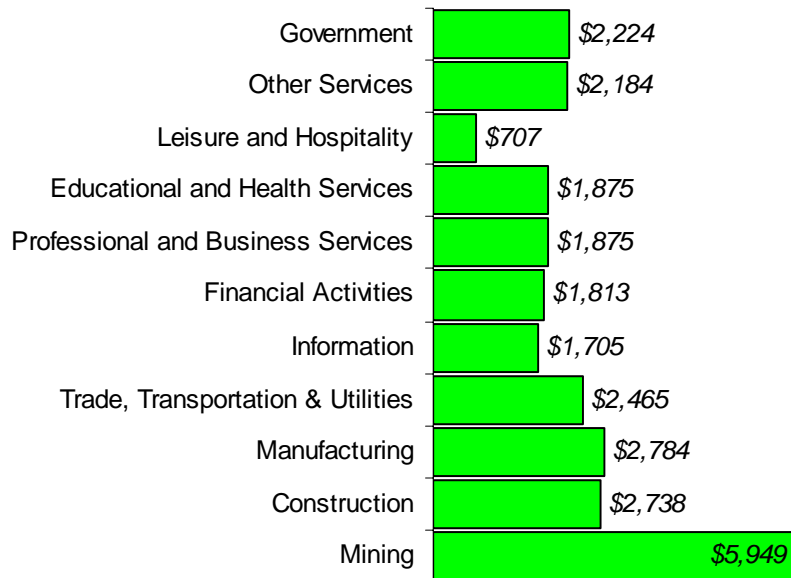
## Carbon County Average Monthly Wage As a Percent of State



*Declines in mining employment, where wages are relatively high, have had a negative impact on the county's average monthly wage position with the state.*

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

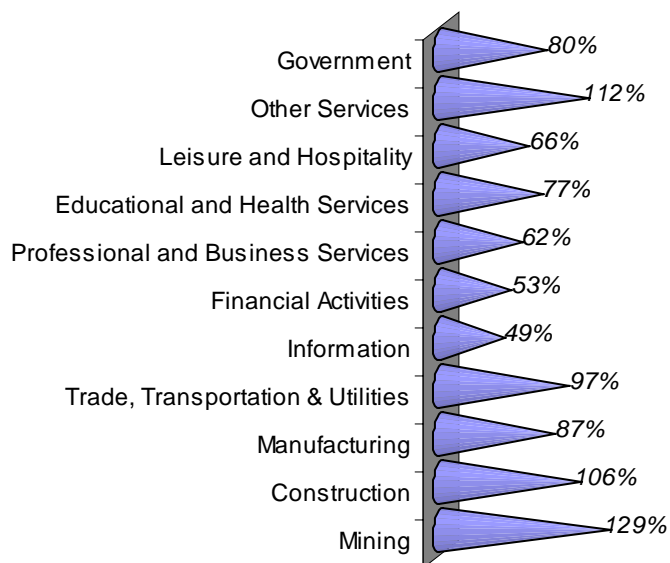
## Carbon County 2004 Average Monthly Wage by Industry



*Mining wages continue to be much higher on average than wages in other industries.*

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

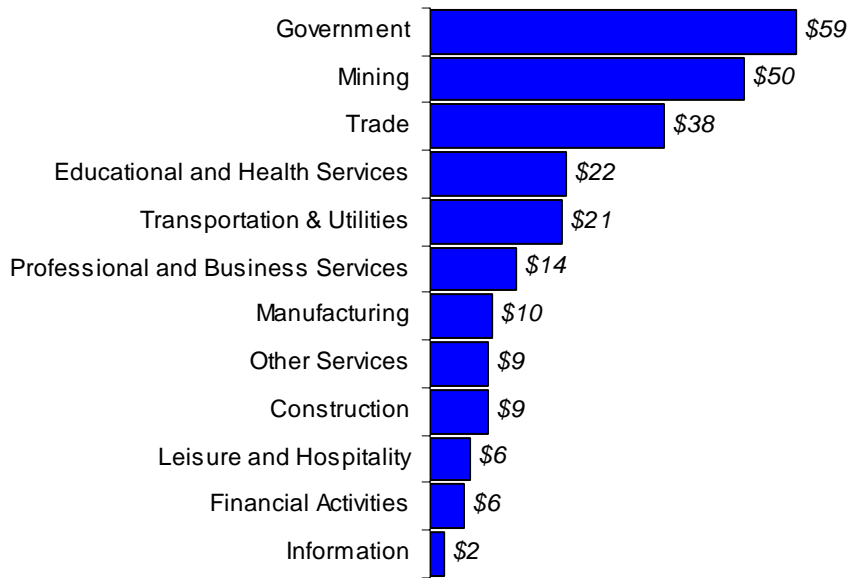
## Carbon County 2004 Average Monthly Wage by Industry as a Percent of State



*Industries aligned locally with the mining industry tend to have high wages and thus compete well with the statewide averages. In other industries the county lags noticeably.*

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

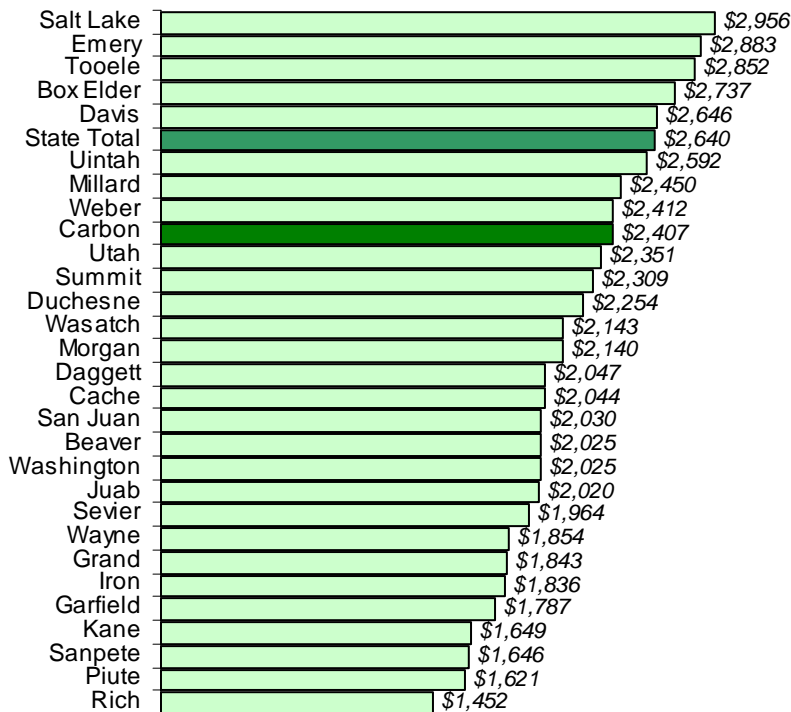
## Carbon County 2004 Total Wages by Industry



*Government, mining, and trade have the largest payrolls in 2004. The influence of having a large state university, as well as an important coal mining industry, explain, in part, these numbers.*

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

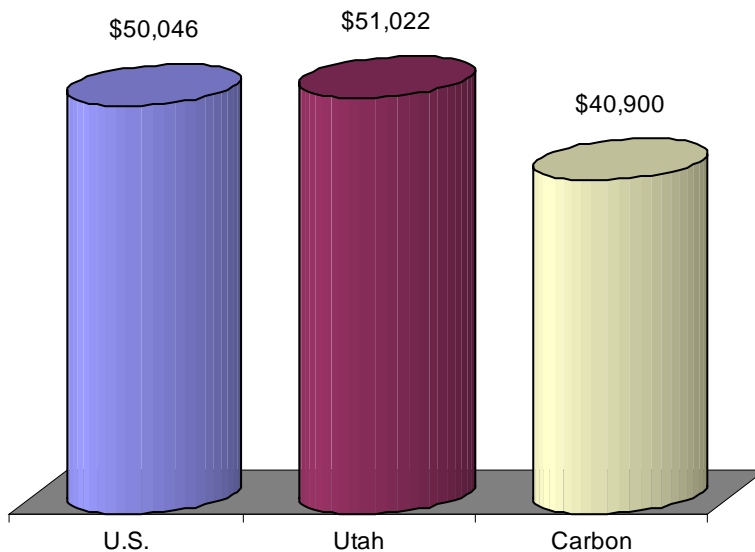
## 2004 Average Monthly Wage by County



*Average monthly wages in Carbon County for all employment compete well with the state as a whole.*

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

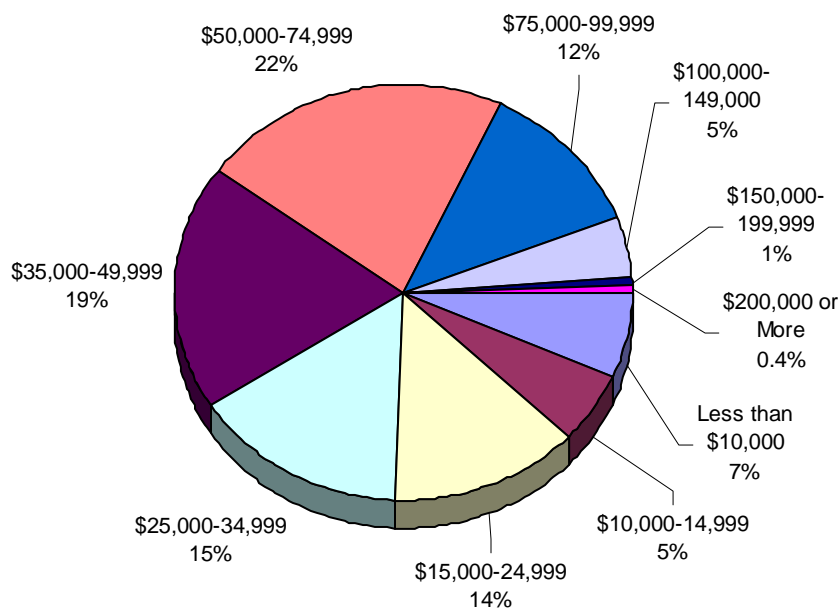
## 1999 Median Family Income



*The middle family in Carbon County is still making nearly \$10,000 less than both the state and national averages.*

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

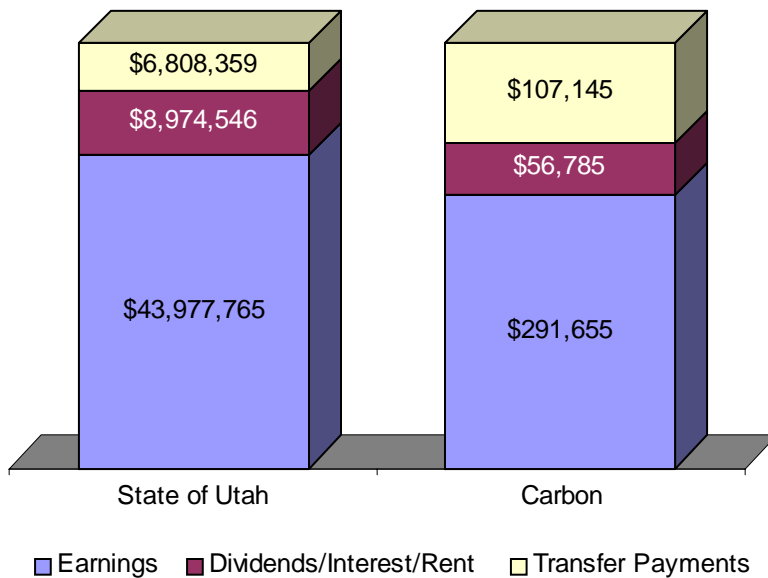
## Carbon County 1999 Family Income



*A significant portion of the county's families are living on less than \$25,000 a year.*

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

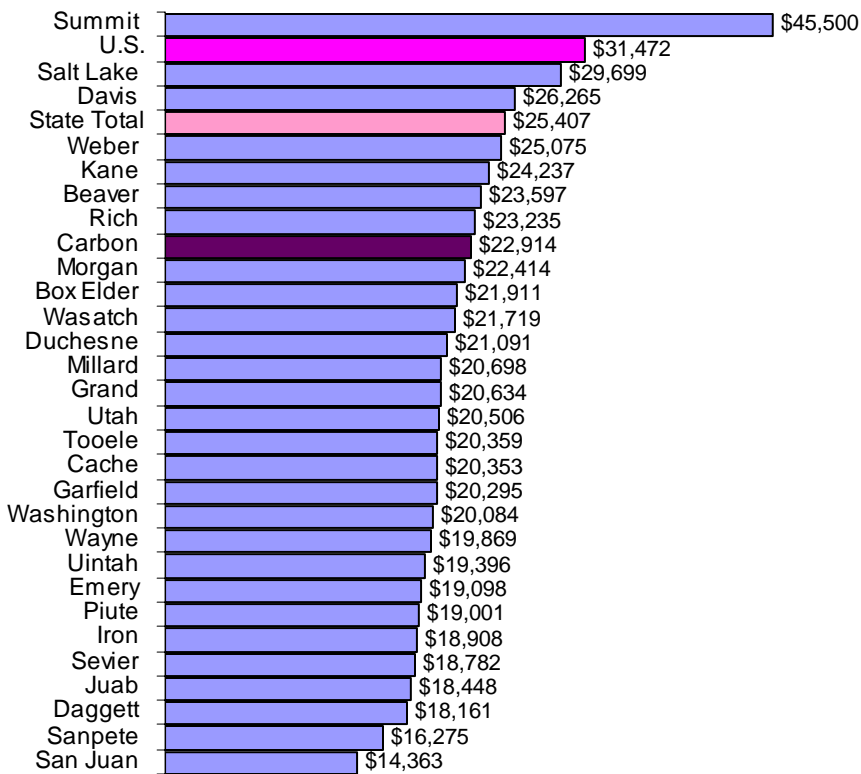
## 2003 Personal Income by Source



*Transfer payments make up a larger portion of personal income in Carbon County than in the state.*

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

## 2003 Per Capita Personal Income by County



*While Carbon's per capita income was well below the national average, when compared to the state, the gap isn't quite as striking.*

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.



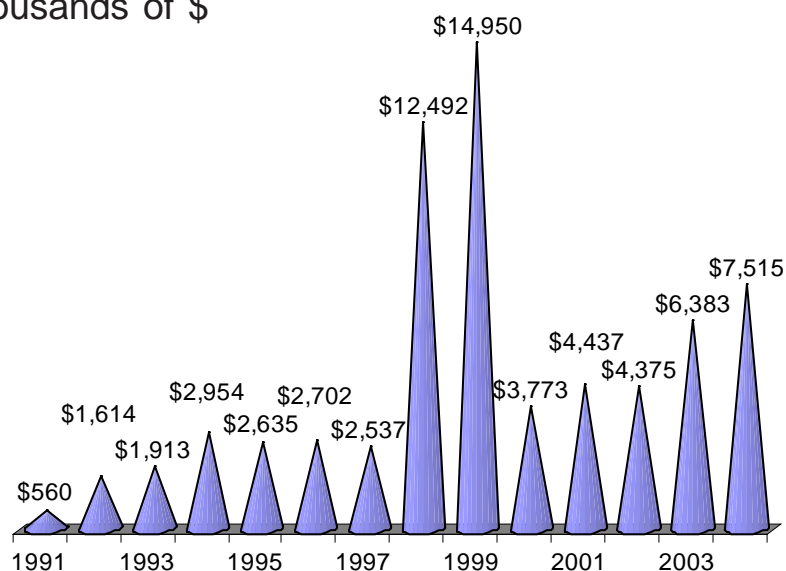
# Other Economic Indicators





## Carbon County New Residential Building Permit Valuation

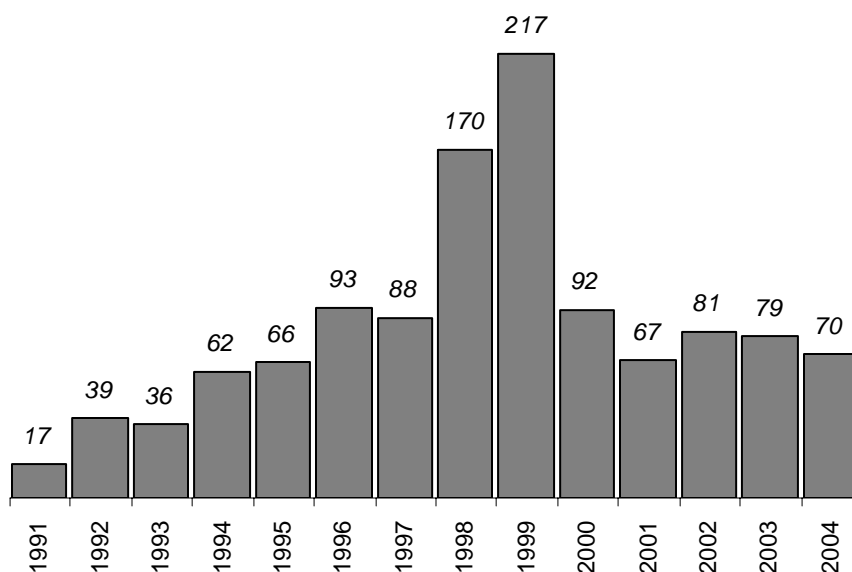
Thousands of \$



*The late 1990s saw an explosion in residential construction activity that was out of trend for the county. Minus those anomalous years, Carbon County has seen steady growth in new residential permit valuation.*

Source: University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

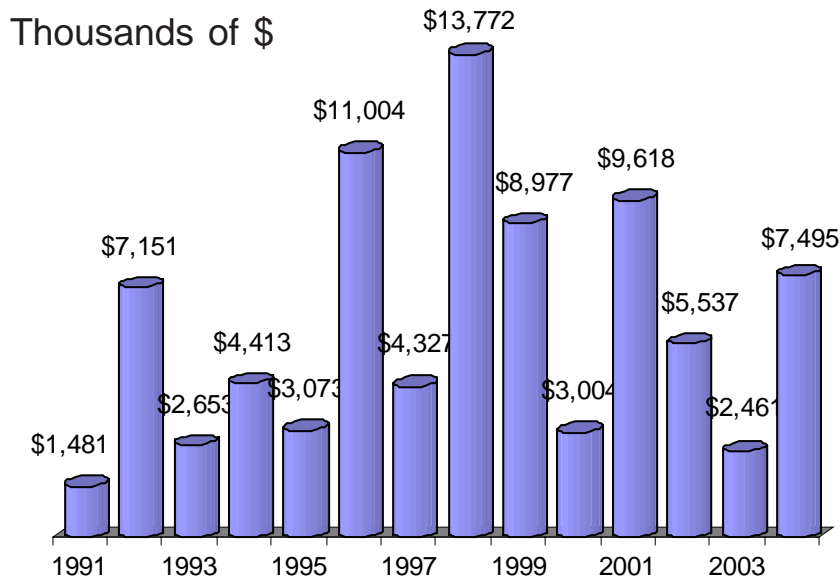
## Carbon County-Permitted New Dwelling Units



*With a lower number of permits issued and valuation rising, it appears that either building a home in Carbon County now costs more or residents are building more expensive homes.*

Source: University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

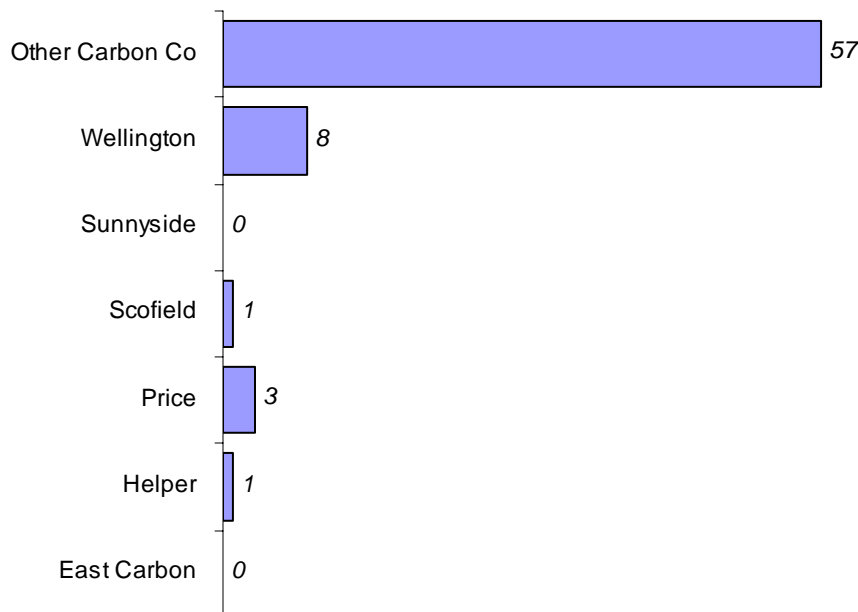
## Carbon County New Nonresidential Building Permit Valuation



*The valuation of nonresidential permits has been very erratic over the past decade. However, 2004 was a good year for the county.*

Source: University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

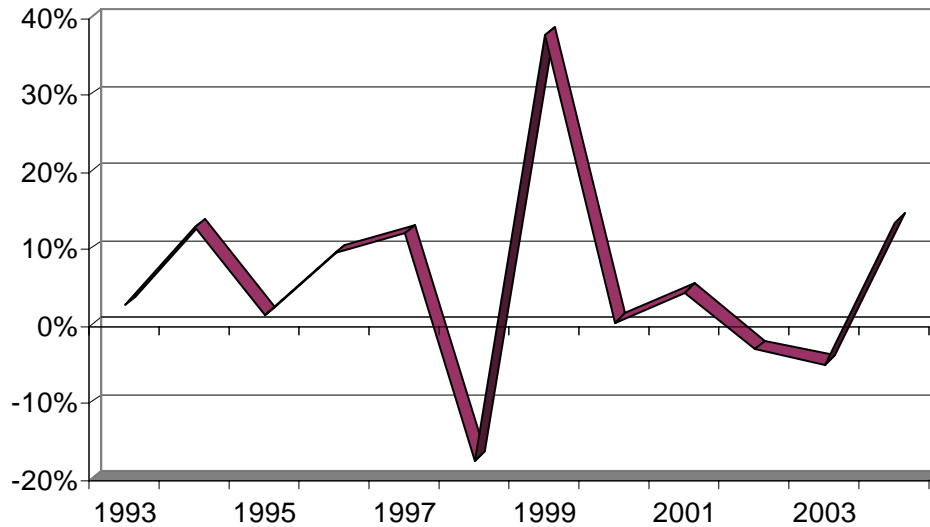
## 2004 Carbon County-Permitted New Dwelling Units by Community



*Unincorporated areas of the county are seeing the bulk of permits for new dwelling permits.*

Source: University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

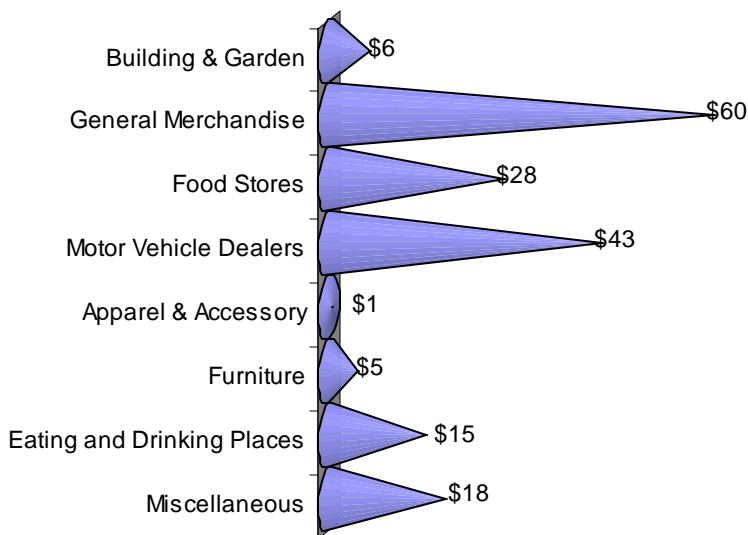
## Percent Change in Carbon County Gross Taxable Sales



*A roughly 14 percent increase in gross taxable sales in 2004 broke the county out of several years of meager sales performance.*

Source: Utah State Tax Commission.

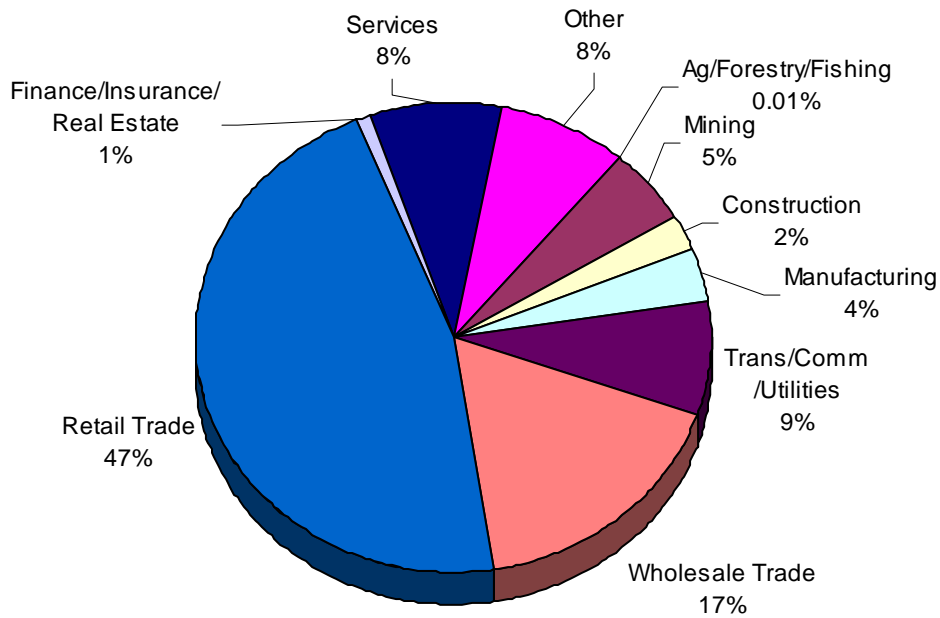
## Carbon County 2004 Gross Taxable Sales in Retail Trade Industry



*Carbon's role as a regional retail hub can be clearly discerned in this graph.*

Source: Utah State Tax Commission.

## Carbon County 2004 Gross Taxable Sales by Industry



*Sales in retail trade dwarfs all other segments of taxable sales and services. Business investment purchases of mining equipment, because of the county's dominant coal industry, were also fairly large.*

Source: Utah State Tax Commission.

# Data Profile





## State of Utah and Carbon County Population 1900-2004

	Utah Population	Percent Change from Prior Year	Carbon County Population	Percent Change from Prior Year
<b>Population Counts from Decennial Census (April 1)</b>				
1900	276,749		5,004	
1910	373,351	34.9%	8,624	72.3%
1920	449,396	20.4%	15,489	79.6%
1930	507,847	13.0%	17,798	14.9%
1940	550,310	8.4%	18,459	3.7%
1950	688,862	25.2%	24,901	34.9%
1960	890,627	29.3%	21,135	-15.1%
1970	1,059,273	18.9%	15,647	-26.0%
1980	1,461,037	37.9%	22,179	41.7%
1990	1,772,850	21.3%	20,228	-8.8%
2000	2,233,169	26.0%	20,422	1.0%
<b>InterCensal Population Estimates (July 1)</b>				
1990	1,729,227		20,169	
1991	1,780,870	3.0%	20,186	0.1%
1992	1,838,149	3.2%	20,361	0.9%
1993	1,889,393	2.8%	19,771	-2.9%
1994	1,946,721	3.0%	20,119	1.8%
1995	1,995,228	2.5%	19,965	-0.8%
1996	2,042,893	2.4%	20,286	1.6%
1997	2,099,409	2.8%	20,654	1.8%
1998	2,141,632	2.0%	20,695	0.2%
1999	2,193,014	2.4%	20,500	-0.9%
2000	2,246,553	2.4%	20,396	-0.5%
2001	2,305,652	2.6%	19,858	-2.6%
2002	2,358,330	2.3%	19,858	0.0%
2003	2,413,618	2.3%	19,558	-1.5%
2004	2,469,230	2.3%	19,385	-0.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Utah Population Estimates Committee.

## Carbon County Population by City 2002 - 2004

	2002	2003	2004	2002-2004	
				Percent	Numeric
<b>Carbon County</b>	<b>19,812</b>	<b>19,764</b>	<b>19,689</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>	<b>(123)</b>
East Carbon	1,322	1,313	1,295	-2.0%	(27)
Helper	1,922	1,911	1,909	-0.7%	(13)
Price	8,271	8,229	8,197	-0.9%	(74)
Scofield	26	26	26	0.0%	0
Sunnyside	389	388	382	-1.8%	(7)
Wellington	1,595	1,592	1,582	-0.8%	(13)
Balance of County	6,287	6,305	6,298	0.2%	11

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, July 1 estimates.

## Carbon County Population by City 1990 - 2000

	1990	2000	1990-2000	
			Percent	Numeric
<b>Carbon County</b>	<b>20,228</b>	<b>20,422</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>194</b>
East Carbon	1,270	1,393	9.7%	123
Helper	2,148	2,025	-5.7%	(123)
Price	8,712	8,402	-3.6%	(310)
Scofield	43	28	-34.9%	(15)
Sunnyside	339	404	19.2%	65
Wellington	1,632	1,666	2.1%	34
Balance of County	6,084	6,504	6.9%	420

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, April 1

Carbon County 2000 Ethnic/Minority Population		
	Total Population	Percent of Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,422</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>NonHispanic</b>		
White	18,601	91.1%
Black	56	0.3%
American Indian	216	1.1%
Asian	71	0.3%
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	9	0.0%
Other	971	4.8%
Two or more Races	498	2.4%
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>2,097</b>	<b>10.3%</b>
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.		

## Carbon County Nonfarm Jobs by Industry 1980-2004

	Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade/Transportation/Utilities	Information	Financial Activities	Professional/Business Services	Education/Health/Social Services	Leisure/Hospitality Services	Other Services	Government	Average Monthly Wage
1980	8,509	Industry-level Data Not Available											\$1,214
1981	8,714												\$1,388
1982	9,011												\$1,546
1983	7,543												\$1,427
1984	7,476												\$1,461
1985	7,479												\$1,546
1986	7,465												\$1,566
1987	7,292												\$1,595
1988	7,227												\$1,624
1989	7,445												\$1,628
1990	7,644	1,209	322	248	1,835	106	178	190	693	722	270	1,871	\$1,687
1991	7,624	1,245	229	258	2,055	98	151	144	662	752	238	1,792	\$1,706
1992	7,658	1,086	424	254	2,027	98	161	145	675	730	258	1,800	\$1,788
1993	7,723	1,080	235	260	2,108	88	170	237	726	731	266	1,822	\$1,755
1994	7,991	1,009	238	319	2,153	93	199	335	745	736	280	1,884	\$1,772
1995	8,141	1,001	237	338	2,182	93	190	320	783	738	279	1,980	\$1,835
1996	8,665	1,072	241	402	1,856	125	179	827	818	793	272	2,080	\$1,905
1997	9,082	1,075	243	442	2,063	144	187	867	867	819	291	2,084	\$1,997
1998	9,178	1,044	270	441	2,208	169	193	796	819	877	318	2,043	\$2,058
1999	9,209	920	331	400	2,114	187	209	741	834	824	311	2,339	\$2,100
2000	8,871	823	267	391	2,073	182	202	706	797	740	341	2,349	\$2,196
2001	8,656	618	414	360	2,004	100	220	703	799	764	331	2,343	\$2,257
2002	8,916	786	294	371	2,072	100	248	701	896	785	356	2,309	\$2,241
2003	8,601	742	285	272	2,059	101	253	640	913	729	349	2,258	\$2,287
2004	8,550	706	285	302	1,992	113	254	617	970	746	359	2,206	\$2,407

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

## Carbon County

### Selected Data from the Agricultural Census 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002

	1982	1987	1992	1997	2002
<b>Farms (Number)</b>	201	210	182	199	243
<b>Land in Farms (Acres)</b>	241,792	223,549	291,860	201,679	199,384
<b>Average Size of Farm</b>	1,203	1,065	1,604	1,013	821
<b>Farms by Size</b>					
1 to 9 Acres	32	31	30	35	48
10 to 49 Acres	54	56	48	61	113
50 to 179 Acres	48	48	41	46	26
180 to 499 Acres	22	32	17	21	19
500 to 999 Acres	9	10	11	7	9
1,000 Acres or More	36	33	35	29	28
<b>Market Value of Ag Products Sold</b>	2,619	2,761	3,046	3,622	3,331
<b>Operators by Principal Occupation--Farming</b>	51	77	83	76	100
<b>Operators by Principal Occupation--Other</b>	150	133	99	123	143

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

## Carbon County Employment by Size of Firm First Quarter 2004

Employment Range	Number of Establishments	Employment			Total Quarterly Wages	Average Monthly Wage
		January	February	March		
<b>Total</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>8,369</b>	<b>8,359</b>	<b>8,394</b>	<b>\$59,042,050</b>	<b>\$2,350</b>
0	57	50	26	0	142,672	1,877
1-4	253	556	567	560	3,387,645	2,013
5-9	150	960	958	983	5,244,482	1,808
10-19	87	1,113	1,141	1,170	6,587,665	1,924
20-49	74	2,258	2,242	2,272	16,171,676	2,388
50-99	23	1,608	1,581	1,605	9,476,010	1,977
100-249	7	998	1,021	973	13,168,639	4,401
250 & Over	3	826	823	831	4,863,261	1,961

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

## Carbon County Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment Rates 1980-2004

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	
			Number	Rate
1980	10,136	9,557	579	5.7%
1981	10,743	10,173	570	5.3%
1982	11,329	10,473	856	7.6%
1983	11,054	8,723	2,331	21.1%
1984	8,864	7,743	1,121	12.6%
1985	8,777	7,898	879	10.0%
1986	8,967	8,059	908	10.1%
1987	8,674	7,784	890	10.3%
1988	8,270	7,566	704	8.5%
1989	8,496	7,792	704	8.3%
1990	8,475	7,915	560	6.6%
1991	8,507	7,860	647	7.6%
1992	8,613	7,862	751	8.7%
1993	8,613	8,045	568	6.6%
1994	9,061	8,455	606	6.7%
1995	8,756	8,179	577	6.6%
1996	9,062	8,505	557	6.1%
1997	9,387	8,920	467	5.0%
1998	9,553	8,945	608	6.4%
1999	9,596	8,917	679	7.1%
2000	9,425	8,867	558	5.9%
2001	9,215	8,633	582	6.3%
2002	9,520	8,857	663	7.0%
2003	9,474	8,731	743	7.8%
2004	9,310	8,728	582	6.2%

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, unpublished data.

## 2000 Census Profile

	Carbon County		Utah		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Population</b>	20,422	100.0%	2,233,169	100.0%	281,421,906	100.0%
<b>Sex and Age</b>						
Male	9,981	48.9%	1,119,031	50.1%	138,053,563	49.1%
Female	10,441	51.1%	1,114,138	49.9%	143,368,343	50.9%
Under 5	1,479	7.2%	209,378	9.4%	19,175,798	6.8%
5 to 9 years	1,520	7.4%	193,033	8.6%	20,549,505	7.3%
10 to 14 years	1,706	8.4%	192,288	8.6%	20,528,072	7.3%
15 to 19 years	2,128	10.4%	216,278	9.7%	20,219,890	7.2%
20 to 24 years	1,545	7.6%	225,152	10.1%	18,964,001	6.7%
25 to 34 years	2,131	10.4%	327,064	14.6%	39,891,724	14.2%
35 to 44 years	2,862	14.0%	299,536	13.4%	45,148,527	16.0%
45 to 54 years	2,731	13.4%	237,710	10.6%	37,677,952	13.4%
55 to 59 years	890	4.4%	80,053	3.6%	13,469,237	4.8%
50 to 64 years	724	3.5%	62,455	2.8%	10,805,447	3.8%
65 to 74 years	1,350	6.6%	101,548	4.5%	18,390,986	6.5%
75 to 84 years	1,005	4.9%	66,923	3.0%	12,361,180	4.4%
85 years and older	351	1.7%	21,751	1.0%	4,239,587	1.5%
Median age (years)	33.6		27.1		35.3	
Under 18 years	5,874	28.8%	718,698	32.2%	72,293,812	25.7%
65 years and over	2,706	13.3%	190,222	8.5%	34,991,753	12.4%
<b>Relationship</b>						
In households	19,886	97.4%	2,192,689	98.2%	273,643,273	97.2%
In group quarters	536	2.6%	40,480	1.8%	7,778,633	2.8%
Institutionalized	184	0.9%	19,467	0.9%	4,059,039	1.4%
<b>Household by Type</b>						
Total Households	7,413	100.0%	701,281	100.0%	105,480,101	100.0%
Families	5,379	72.6%	535,294	76.3%	71,787,347	68.1%
Married couple families	4,312	58.2%	442,931	63.2%	54,493,232	51.7%
With own children under 18	2,092	28.2%	245,743	35.0%	24,835,505	23.5%
Female householder, no husband	741	10.0%	65,941	9.4%	12,900,103	12.2%
With own children under 18	460	6.2%	40,329	5.8%	7,561,874	7.2%
Nonfamily households	2,034	27.4%	165,987	23.7%	33,692,754	31.9%
Average Household Size	2.68		3.13		2.59	
Average Family Size	3.19		3.57		3.14	
<b>Housing Occupancy</b>						
Total housing units	8,741	100.0%	768,594	100.0%	115,904,641	100.0%
Occupied housing units	7,413	84.8%	701,281	91.2%	105,480,101	91.0%
Vacant housing units	1,328	15.2%	67,313	8.8%	10,424,540	9.0%
For seasonal, recreation or occasional use	492	5.6%	29,685	3.9%	3,578,718	3.1%
Rental Vacancy Rate	11.2%		6.5%		6.8%	
<b>School Enrollment</b>						
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	6,264	100.0%	741,524	100.0%	76,632,927	100.0%
Nursery school, preschool	408	6.5%	46,057	6.2%	4,957,582	6.5%
Kindergarten	357	5.7%	38,261	5.2%	4,157,491	5.4%
Elementary (grades 1-8)	2,420	38.6%	305,486	41.2%	33,653,641	43.9%
High School (grades 9-12)	1,514	24.2%	164,977	22.2%	16,380,951	21.4%
College or graduate school	1,565	25.0%	186,743	25.2%	17,483,262	22.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

## 2000 Census Profile

	Carbon County		Utah		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Educational Attainment</b>						
Population 25 years and over	12,090	100.0%	1,197,892	100.0%	182,211,639	100.0%
Less than 9th grade	426	3.5%	38,426	3.2%	13,755,477	7.5%
9th to 12th grade	1,862	15.4%	108,585	9.1%	21,960,148	12.1%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3,794	31.4%	294,426	24.6%	52,168,981	28.6%
Some college, no degree	3,044	25.2%	348,680	29.1%	38,351,595	21.0%
Associate degree	1,482	12.3%	94,812	7.9%	11,512,833	6.3%
Bachelor's degree	991	8.2%	213,959	17.9%	28,317,792	15.5%
Graduate or professional degree	491	4.1%	99,004	8.3%	16,144,813	8.9%
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.1%		87.7%		80.4%	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.3%		26.1%		24.4%	
<b>Marital Status</b>						
Population 15 years and over	15,817	100.0%	1,639,688	100.0%	221,148,671	100.0%
Never married	3,648	23.1%	457,015	27.9%	59,913,370	27.1%
Now married, except separated	9,255	58.5%	963,341	58.8%	120,231,273	54.4%
Separated	221	1.4%	20,027	1.2%	4,769,220	2.2%
Widowed	1,158	7.3%	67,035	4.1%	14,674,500	6.6%
Divorced	1,535	9.7%	132,270	8.1%	21,560,308	9.7%
<b>Employment Status</b>						
Population 16 years and over	15,434	100.0%	1,600,279	100.0%	217,168,077	100.0%
In civilian labor force	9,470	61.4%	1,098,923	68.7%	137,668,798	63.4%
Employed	8,625	55.9%	1,044,362	65.3%	129,721,512	59.7%
Unemployed	845	5.5%	54,561	3.4%	7,947,286	3.7%
Unemployment rate	890.0%				5.8%	
Armed Forces	0	0.0%	5,508	0.3%	1,152,137	0.5%
Not in labor force	5,964	38.6%	495,848	31.0%	78,347,142	36.1%
Females 16 years and over	7,998		807,196		112,185,795	
In civilian labor force	4,211	52.7%	491,327	60.9%	64,383,493	57.4%
<b>Commuting to Work</b>						
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.4		21.3		25.5	
<b>Occupation</b>						
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	8,625	100.0%	1,044,362	100.0%	129,721,512	100.0%
Management/professional/related	2,076	24.1%	339,310	32.5%	43,646,731	33.6%
Service	1,492	17.3%	145,862	14.0%	19,276,947	14.9%
Sales and Office	2,215	25.7%	301,566	28.9%	34,621,390	26.7%
Farming/fishing/forestry	13	0.2%	5,417	0.5%	951,810	0.7%
Construction/extraction/maintenance	1,494	17.3%	110,873	10.6%	12,256,138	9.4%
Production/transportation/material moving	1,335	15.5%	141,334	13.5%	18,968,496	14.6%
<b>Class of Worker</b>						
Private wage and salary workers	6,459	74.9%	816,475	78.2%	101,794,361	78.5%
Government workers	1,722	20.0%	163,996	15.7%	18,923,353	14.6%
Self-employed, not in incorporated business	436	5.1%	60,621	5.8%	8,603,761	6.6%
Unpaid family workers	8	0.1%	3,270	0.3%	400,037	0.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

## 2000 Census Profile

	Carbon County		Utah		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Income (in 1999)</b>						
Median household income	\$34,036		\$45,726		\$41,994	
Median family income	\$40,900		\$51,022		\$50,046	
Per capita income	\$15,325		\$18,185		\$21,587	
Total Households	7,438	100.0%	701,933	100.0%	105,539,122	100.0%
With earnings	5,484	73.7%	604,567	86.1%	84,962,743	80.5%
With Social Security income	2,331	31.3%	144,815	20.6%	27,084,417	25.7%
With Supplemental Security Income	302	4.1%	19,890	2.8%	4,615,885	4.4%
With public assistance income	346	4.7%	21,896	3.1%	3,629,732	3.4%
With retirement income	1,496	20.1%	110,476	15.7%	17,659,058	16.7%
<b>Median Earnings</b>						
Male, full-time, year-round workers	\$38,957		\$36,935		\$37,057	
Female, full-time, year-round workers	\$21,141		\$24,872		\$27,194	
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Families	540	10.0%	34,969	6.5%	6,620,945	9.2%
With children under 18 years	366	13.0%	28,038	8.7%	5,155,866	13.6%
With children under 5 years	204	15.8%	16,535	10.9%	2,562,263	17.0%
Families with female householder, no husband	213	28.6%	13,849	22.1%	3,315,916	26.5%
With children under 18 years	185	39.7%	12,557	29.0%	2,940,459	34.3%
With children under 5 years	109	60.4%	6,429	41.9%	1,401,493	46.4%
Individuals	2,664	11.2%	206,328	9.4%	33,899,312	12.4%
65 years and over	339	4.2%	10,695	5.8%	3,287,774	9.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

## Carbon County Permit-Authorized Construction 2000-2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% Change 2003-2004
<b>Carbon County</b>						
New Dwelling Units	92	67	81	79	70	-11.4%
New Residential (\$000)	3,772.5	4,437.4	4,375.1	6,383.4	7,514.9	17.7%
New Nonresidential(\$000)	3,004.4	9,618.3	5,536.7	2,460.5	7,494.5	204.6%
Additions/Alterations/Repairs	6,097.1	1,711.8	4,403.0	3,502.4	2,405.3	-31.3%
Residential (\$000)	1,261.8	1,209.6	2,227.3	1,970.0	1,547.8	-21.4%
Nonresidential (\$000)	4,835.3	502.2	2,175.7	1,532.4	857.5	-44.0%
<b>Total (\$000)</b>	<b>12,874.0</b>	<b>15,767.5</b>	<b>14,314.8</b>	<b>12,346.3</b>	<b>17,414.7</b>	<b>41.1%</b>
<b>East Carbon</b>						
New Dwelling Units	0	2	1	0	0	--
New Residential (\$000)	0.0	4.8	16.0	0.0	0.0	--
New Nonresidential(\$000)	50.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	--
Additions/Alterations/Repairs	126.0	62.6	129.1	113.9	88.3	-22.5%
Residential (\$000)	109.0	51.1	88.7	113.9	85.3	-25.1%
Nonresidential (\$000)	17.0	11.5	40.4	0.0	3.0	--
<b>Total (\$000)</b>	<b>176.3</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>145.1</b>	<b>113.9</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>-22.5%</b>
<b>Helper</b>						
New Dwelling Units	2	3	1	1	1	0.0%
New Residential (\$000)	241.2	167.4	17.0	19.9	17.1	-14.1%
New Nonresidential(\$000)	53.2	182.0	42.4	27.5	24.5	-10.9%
Additions/Alterations/Repairs	109.8	134.6	351.6	362.8	181.2	-50.1%
Residential (\$000)	56.8	80.2	307.3	362.8	181.2	-50.1%
Nonresidential (\$000)	53.0	54.4	44.3	0.0	0.0	--
<b>Total (\$000)</b>	<b>404.2</b>	<b>484.0</b>	<b>411.0</b>	<b>410.2</b>	<b>222.8</b>	<b>-45.7%</b>
<b>Price</b>						
New Dwelling Units	17	6	9	16	3	-81.3%
New Residential (\$000)	985.8	373.2	337.5	1,279.7	81.2	-93.7%
New Nonresidential(\$000)	851.4	7,480.8	2,828.8	1,474.3	1,684.3	14.2%
Additions/Alterations/Repairs	5,402.2	884.7	3,028.3	1,901.9	1,501.8	-21.0%
Residential (\$000)	716.4	570.4	990.6	369.5	670.9	81.6%
Nonresidential (\$000)	4,685.8	314.3	2,037.7	1,532.4	830.9	-45.8%
<b>Total (\$000)</b>	<b>7,239.4</b>	<b>8,738.7</b>	<b>6,194.6</b>	<b>4,655.9</b>	<b>3,267.3</b>	<b>-29.8%</b>
<b>Scofield</b>						
New Dwelling Units	1	0	0	0	1	--
New Residential (\$000)	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	--
New Nonresidential(\$000)	28.5	16.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	--
Additions/Alterations/Repairs	34.8	1.5	18.4	14.1	37.4	165.2%
Residential (\$000)	14.4	1.5	13.4	14.1	37.4	165.2%
Nonresidential (\$000)	20.4	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	--
<b>Total (\$000)</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>241.1%</b>

Source: University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

## Carbon County Permit-Authorized Construction 2000-2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% Change 2003-2004
<b>Sunnyside</b>						
New Dwelling Units	0	0	0	0	0	--
New Residential (\$000)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	--
New Nonresidential(\$000)	0.0	6.5	4.5	4.1	4.6	12.2%
Additions/Alterations/Repairs	10.8	0.5	24.4	38.7	16.8	-56.6%
Residential (\$000)	10.5	0.5	23.9	38.7	11.7	-69.8%
Nonresidential (\$000)	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	5.1	--
<b>Total (\$000)</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>-50.0%</b>
<b>Wellington</b>						
New Dwelling Units	18	6	8	5	8	60.0%
New Residential (\$000)	247.9	111.6	142.9	78.8	285.9	262.8%
New Nonresidential(\$000)	165.5	80.2	104.9	72.6	55.1	-24.1%
Additions/Alterations/Repairs	52.8	117.1	85.1	90.0	110.7	23.0%
Residential (\$000)	43.3	30.3	64.6	90.0	110.7	23.0%
Nonresidential (\$000)	9.5	86.8	20.5	0.0	0.0	--
<b>Total (\$000)</b>	<b>466.2</b>	<b>308.9</b>	<b>332.9</b>	<b>241.4</b>	<b>451.7</b>	<b>87.1%</b>
<b>Other Carbon County</b>						
New Dwelling Units	54	50	62	57	57	0.0%
New Residential (\$000)	2,278.1	3,780.4	3,861.7	5,005.0	7,120.0	42.3%
New Nonresidential(\$000)	1,855.5	1,852.6	2,552.3	882.0	5,726.0	549.2%
Additions/Alterations/Repairs	360.7	510.8	766.1	981.0	469.1	-52.2%
Residential (\$000)	311.4	475.6	738.8	981.0	450.6	-54.1%
Nonresidential (\$000)	49.3	35.2	27.3	0.0	18.5	--
<b>Total (\$000)</b>	<b>4,494.3</b>	<b>6,143.8</b>	<b>7,180.1</b>	<b>6,868.0</b>	<b>13,315.1</b>	<b>93.9%</b>

Source: University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

## Carbon County Gross Taxable Sales 2000-2004

Standard Industrial Classification	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% Change 2003-2004
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	\$7,150	--	--	\$53,175	\$39,483	--
Mining	20,877,466	23,148,910	28,007,425	15,652,019	19,948,405	27.4%
Construction	7,580,815	10,068,908	9,829,686	7,500,287	9,108,474	21.4%
Manufacturing	13,638,247	13,975,765	15,761,210	13,132,383	14,430,581	9.9%
Transportation	3,103,931	2,575,464	1,928,641	1,544,659	2,981,054	93.0%
Communications	10,980,699	9,137,793	9,180,566	10,212,250	10,682,141	4.6%
Electric & Gas	17,484,296	17,463,773	19,963,217	18,003,925	15,511,702	-13.8%
Wholesale - Durable Goods	70,160,650	69,076,382	58,842,293	48,901,578	55,300,042	13.1%
Wholesale - Nondurable Goods	8,793,165	14,668,389	9,161,986	8,777,503	9,837,646	12.1%
<b>Total Wholesale Trade Sales</b>	<b>78,953,815</b>	<b>83,744,771</b>	<b>68,004,279</b>	<b>57,679,081</b>	<b>65,137,688</b>	<b>12.9%</b>
Retail - Building and Garden Stores	7,623,236	8,527,062	9,414,169	7,099,838	6,453,345	-9.1%
Retail - General Merchandise Stores	40,308,384	41,931,665	56,142,584	59,027,852	60,291,325	2.1%
Retail - Food Stores	40,475,354	38,436,825	31,750,830	26,487,999	27,581,727	4.1%
Retail - Motor Vehicle Dealers	29,654,372	33,776,497	39,456,470	38,197,836	42,799,925	12.0%
Retail - Apparel & Accessory Stores	907,442	875,556	750,388	653,066	591,502	-9.4%
Retail - Furniture Stores	5,255,317	5,013,142	5,246,057	5,198,958	4,522,854	-13.0%
Retail - Eating & Drinking	14,376,304	14,274,359	14,793,807	14,156,515	15,232,465	7.6%
Retail - Miscellaneous	12,308,861	12,948,861	12,698,272	13,291,579	18,435,235	38.7%
<b>Total Retail Trade Sales</b>	<b>150,909,270</b>	<b>155,783,967</b>	<b>170,252,577</b>	<b>164,113,643</b>	<b>175,908,378</b>	<b>7.2%</b>
<b>Finance, Insurance, Real Estate</b>	<b>1,913,703</b>	<b>1,278,361</b>	<b>1,350,456</b>	<b>4,297,392</b>	<b>3,403,178</b>	<b>-20.8%</b>
Services - Hotels & Lodging	2,493,946	2,721,834	3,022,431	2,070,788	2,774,922	34.0%
Services - Personal	1,204,909	1,258,238	1,345,532	1,446,999	1,394,281	-3.6%
Services - Business	6,947,974	6,989,680	6,931,704	6,277,099	8,683,150	38.3%
Services - Auto & Misc. Repair	18,051,668	15,480,395	11,813,132	11,674,371	13,769,460	17.9%
Services - Amusement & Recreation	2,350,188	2,288,648	2,343,012	2,352,874	2,181,819	-7.3%
Services - Health	1,707,420	1,433,250	1,578,461	1,056,064	1,081,703	2.4%
Services - Education, Legal, Social	518,100	335,471	744,355	202,084	1,787,577	784.6%
<b>Total Service Sales</b>	<b>33,274,205</b>	<b>30,507,516</b>	<b>27,778,627</b>	<b>25,080,279</b>	<b>31,672,912</b>	<b>26.3%</b>
Public Administration	471,830	251,721	64,607	720,196	780,753	8.4%
Private Motor Vehicle Sales	4,238,778	4,577,131	4,720,950	5,228,044	4,448,306	-14.9%
Occasional Retail Sales	(1,116,414)	140,235	111,101	86,784	155,710	79.4%
Nondisclosable or Nonclassifiable	640,440	582,727	536,369	700,630	738,716	5.4%
Prior Period Payments/Refunds/Adjustments	3,757,669	8,758,310	(6,376,850)	9,780,755	24,088,232	146.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$346,715,900</b>	<b>\$361,995,352</b>	<b>\$351,112,861</b>	<b>\$333,785,502</b>	<b>\$379,035,713</b>	<b>13.6%</b>

Source: Utah State Tax Commission.

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